Hon. Secretary of State.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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National Politics.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

To the people of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Fayette, Woodford and Clarke, in Kentucky.

[CONTINUED.]

I knew that its members had repaired to Frankfort before I departed from home to come to Washington. I knew their attention was fixed on important local concerns, well entitled, by their magnitude, exclusively to engross it. No election, no general expression of the popular sentiment had occurred since that in November, when electors were chosen, and at that, the people, by an overwhelming majority, had decided against Gen. Jackson. I could not see how such an expression *against* him, could be interpreted into that of a desire *for* his election. If, as is true, the candidate whom they preferred, was not returned to the house, it is equally true, that the *state* of the contest, as it presented itself here to me, had been discussed, and decided by the people of Kentucky, in their collective capacity. What would have been their decision on this *new* state of the question, I might have undertaken to conjecture, but the certainty of any conclusion of fact, as to their opinion, at which I could arrive, was by no means equal to that certainty of conviction of my duty, to which I was carried, by the exertion of my best and most deliberate reflections. The letters from home, which some of the delegation received, expressed the most opposite opinions, and there was not wanting instances of letters from some of the very members who had voted for the resolution, advising a different course. I received from a highly respectable portion of my constituents a paper, instructing me as follows: "We, the undersigned, voters in the congressional district, having viewed the instruction or request of the Legislature of Kentucky, on the subject of choosing a President and Vice President of the United States, with regret, and the said request or instruction to our representative in Congress from this district, being without our knowledge or consent, we for many reasons known to ourselves, connected with so momentous an occasion, hereby *instruct* our representative in Congress, to vote, on this occasion, agreeably to his own judgment, and by the best lights he may have on the subject, with, or without, the consent of the Legislature of Kentucky." This instruction came both unexpected and unsolicited by me, and it was accompanied by letters assuring me, that it expressed the opinion of a majority of my constituents. I could not therefore regard the resolution as conclusive evidence of your wishes.

Viewed as a mere request, as it purported to be, the General Assembly doubtless had the power to make it. But then, with great deference, I think it was worthy of serious consideration whether the dignity of the General Assembly ought not to have induced it to forbear addressing itself, not to another legislative body, but to a small part of it, and requesting the members who composed that part, in a case which the constitution had confided to them, to vote according to the wishes of the General Assembly, whether those wishes did or did not conform to their sense of duty. I could not regard the resolution as an instruction, for, from the origin of our state, its Legislature has never assumed nor exercised the right to instruct the representatives in Congress. I did not recognize the right, therefore, of the Legislature to instruct me. I recognized that right only when exerted by you. That the portion of the public servants who made up the General Assembly have no right to instruct that portion of them who constituted the Kentucky delegation in the House of Representatives, is a proposition too clear to be argued. The members of the General Assembly would have been the first to behold as a presumptuous interposition, any instruction, if the Kentucky delegation could have committed the absurdity to issue from this place any instruction to them to vote in a particular manner, on any of the interesting subjects, which lately engaged their attention at Frankfort. And although nothing is further from my intention, than to impute either absurdity or presumption, to the General Assembly, in the adoption of the resolution referred to, I must say, that the difference between an instruction emanating from them to the delegation, and from the delegation to them, is not in principle, but is to be found only in the degree of superior importance which belongs to the General Assembly.

Entertaining these views of the election on which it was made my duty to vote, I felt myself bound, in the exercise of my best judgment, to prefer Mr. Adams; and I accordingly voted for him. I should have been highly gratified, if it had been my duty not to vote on the occasion; but that was not my situation, and I did not choose to shrink from any responsibility which appertained to your representative. Shortly after the election, it was rumoured that Mr. Kremer was preparing a publication, and the preparations for it which were making, excited much expectation. Accordingly, on the 26th February, the address, under his name, to the "Electors of the ninth congressional district of the state of Pennsylvania," made its appearance in the Washington City Gazette. No member of the house, I am persuaded, believed that Mr. Kremer wrote one paragraph of that address, or of the plea, which was presented to the committee, to the jurisdiction of the house. Those who counseled him, and composed both papers, and their purposes, were just as well known, as the author of any report from a committee to the house. The first observation which is called for, by the address, is the *place* of its publication. That place was in this city, remote from the centre of Pennsylvania, near which Mr. Kremer's district is situated, and in a paper having but a very limited, if any, circulation in it. The *time* is also remarkable. The fact, that the President intended to nominate me to the Senate, for the office which I now hold, in the course of a few days, was then well known; and the publication of the address was, no doubt, made less with an intention to communicate information to the ninth congressional district of Pennsylvania, than to affect the decision of the Senate on the intended nomination. Of the character and contents of that address of Messrs. George Kremer & Co. made up, as it is, of assertion without proof, of inferences without premises, and of careless, jocose, and quizzing conversations of some of my friends, to which I was no party, and of which I had never heard, it is not my intention to say much. It carried its own refutation, and the parties concerned saw its abortive nature, the next day, in the indignant countenance of every unprejudiced and honorable member. In his card, Mr. Kremer had been made to say, that he held himself ready "to *prove*, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are contained in that letter, *to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of H. Clay*." The object for [illegible] has been noticed. But now the election was decided, and there no longer existed a motive for discriminating between them and me. Hence, the only statements that are made, in the address, having the semblance of proof, relate rather to them, than to me: and the design was, by establishing something like facts upon them, to make those facts react upon me.

Of the few topics of the address, upon which I shall remark, the first is, the accusation, brought forward against me, of violating instructions. If the accusation were true, who was the party offended, and to whom was I amenable? If I violated any instructions, they must have been yours, since you only had the right to give them, and to you, alone, was I responsible. Without allowing hardly time for you to hear of my vote, without waiting to know what your judgment was of my conduct, George Kremer & Co. chose to arraign me before the American public, as the violator of instructions which I was bound to obey. If, instead of being, as you are, and I hope always will be, vigilant observers of the conduct of your public agents, jealous of your rights, and competent to protect and defend them, you had been ignorant and culpably confiding, the gratuitous interposition, as your advocate, of the honorable George Kremer, of the ninth congressional district, in Pennsylvania, would have merited your most grateful acknowledgments. Even upon that supposition, his arraignment of me would have required, for its support, one small circumstance, which happens not to exist, and that is, the *fact* of your having actually instructed me to vote according to my pleasure.

The relations in which I stood to Mr. Adams, constitute the next theme of the address, which I shall notice. I am declared as having assumed "a position of peculiar and decided hostility to the election of Mr. Adams," and expressions towards him are attributed to me, which I never used. I am made also responsible for "pamphlets and essays of great ability," published by my friends in Kentucky, in the course of the canvass. The injustice of the principle of holding me thus answerable, may be tested, by applying it to the case of Gen. Jackson, in reference to publications issued, for example, from the Columbian Observer. That I was not in favor of the election of Mr. Adams, when the contest was before the people, is most certain. Neither was I in favor of that of Mr. Crawford or General Jackson. That I ever did any thing against Mr. Adams, or either of the other gentlemen, inconsistent with a fair and honorable competition, I utterly deny. My relations to Mr. Adams have been the subject of much misconception, if not misrepresentation. I have been stated to be under a public pledge to expose some nefarious conduct of that gentleman, during the negotiation at Ghent, which would prove him to be entirely unworthy of public confidence; and that, with a knowledge of his perfidy, I, nevertheless, voted for him. If these imputations are well founded, I should, indeed, be a fit object for public censure; but if, on the contrary, it shall be found that others, inimical both to him and to me, have substituted their own interested wishes for my public promises, I trust that the indignation, which they would excite, will be turned from me. My letter addressed to the editors of the Intelligencer, under date of the 15th November, 1822, is made the occasion for ascribing to me the promise and the pledge to make those reasonable disclosures on Mr. Adams. Let that letter speak for itself, and it will be seen how little justification there is for such an assertion. It adverts to the controversy which has arisen between Messrs. Adams and Russell, and then proceeds to state that, "in the course of the several publications, of which it has been the occasion, and, particularly, in the appendix to a pamphlet, which had been recently published by the Hon. John Quincy Adams, I think there are some errors, (no doubt *unintentional*,) both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion, in regard to the transactions at Ghent, relating to the navigation of the Mississippi, and certain liberties claimed by the United States in the fisheries, *and to the part which I bore in those transactions*. These important interests are now well secured." "An account, therefore, of what occured in the negotiation at Ghent, on those *two* subjects, is not, perhaps, necessary, to the present or future security of any of the rights of the nation, and is *only* interesting as appertaining to its *past* history. With these impressions, and being extremely unwilling to present myself, at any time, before the public, I had *almost* resolved to remain silent, and thus expose myself to the inference of an acquiescence in the [illegible] made by both my colleagues; but I have, on more reflection, thought it may be expected of me, and be considered as a duty on my part, to contribute all in my power towards a full and faithful understanding of the transactions referred to. Under this conviction, I will, at some future period, more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives, lay before the public a narrative of those transactions, as I understood them."

From even a careless perusal of that letter, it is apparent that the only *two* subjects of the negotiations at Ghent to which it refers, were the navigation of the Mississippi and certain fishing liberties; that the errors, which I had supposed were committed, applied both to Mr. Russell and Mr. Adams, though more particularly to the appendix of the latter; that they were unintentional; that they affected myself principally; that I deemed them of no public importance, as connected with the then, or further security of any of the rights of the nation, but only interesting to its past history; that I doubted the necessity of my offering to the public, any account of those transactions; and that the narrative which I promised, was to be presented at a season of more calm, and when there could be no misinterpretation of motives. Although Mr. Adams believes otherwise, I yet think there are some unintentional errors, in the controversial papers between him and Mr. Russell. But I have reserved to myself an exclusive right of judging when I shall execute the promise I have made, and I shall be neither quickened nor retarded in its performance, by the friendly anxieties of any of my opponents.

If injury accrue to any one by the delay in publishing the narrative, the public will not suffer by it. It is already known by the publication of the British and American projet, the protest and the correspondence between the respective plenipotentiaries, that the British government made, at Ghent, a demand of the navigation of the Mississippi, by an article in their project nearly in the same words as those which were employed in the treaty of 1783; that a majority of the American commissioners was in favor of acceding to the demand, upon the condition that the British government would concede to us, the same fishing liberties, within their jurisdiction, as were secured to us by the same treaty of 1783; and that both demands were finally abandoned. The fact of these mutual propositions was communicated by me to the American public in a speech which I delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 29th day of January, 1816. Mr. Hopkinson had arraigned the terms of the treaty of peace, and charged upon the War and the Administration, the loss of the fishing liberties, within the British jurisdiction, which we enjoyed prior to the war. In vindicating, in my reply to him, the course of the government and the conditions of the peace, I stated:

"When the British Commissioners demanded, in their projet, a renewal to Great Britain of the right to the navigation of the Mississippi, secured by the treaty of 1783, a bare majority of the American Commissioners offered to renew it, upon the condition that the liberties in question were renewed to us. He was not one of that majority. He would not trouble the committee with his reasons for being opposed to the offer. A majority of his colleagues, *actuated he believed by the best motives*, made however, the offer, and it was refused by the British Commissioners."

[*See Daily Nat. Intell. of the 21st March 1816.*]

And what I thought of my colleagues of the majority, appears from the same extract. The spring after the termination of the negotiations at Ghent, I went to London, and there entered upon a new, and highly important negotiation with two of them, (Messrs. Adams and Gallatin,) which resulted, on the 3d July 1815, in the Commercial Convention, which has been since made the basis of most of our commercial arrangements with foreign powers. Now, if I had discovered at Ghent, as has been asserted, that either of them was false and faithless to his country, would I have voluntarily commenced with them another negotiation? Further, there never has been a period, during our whole acquaintance, that Mr. Adams and I have not exchanged, when we met, friendly salutations, and the courtesies and hospitalities of social intercourse.

The address proceeds to characterize the support which I gave to Mr. Adams, as *unnatural*. The authors of that address have not stated why it is unnatural, and we are therefore left to conjecture their meaning. Is it because Mr. Adams is from the West? If it be unnatural in the western states to support a citizen of New-England, it must be equally unnatural in the New-England states, to support a citizen of the west. And, on the same principle, the New-England states ought to be restrained from concuring in the election of a citizen in the southern states from co-operating in the election of a citizen of New England. And consequently, the support which the last three Presidents have derived from New-England, and that which the Vice President recently received, has been most unnaturally given. The tendency of such reasoning, would be to denationalize us, and to contract every part of the Union within the narrow selfish limits of its own section. It would be still worse; it would lead to the destruction of the Union itself, For, if it be unnatural in one section, to support a citizen in another, the Union itself must be unnatural; all our ties; all our glories; all, that is animating in the past; all that is bright and cheering in the future, must be unnatural. Happily, such is the admirable texture of our Union, that the interests of all its parts are closely interwoven. If there are strong points of affinity between the south and the west, there are interests of not less, if not greater strength and vigor, binding the west, and the north and the east.

Before I close this address, it is my duty, which I proceed to perform with great regret, on account of the occasion which calls for it, to invite your attention to a letter, addressed by Gen. Jackson to Mr. Swartwout, on the 23d February last. The names of both the General and myself, had been before the American public for its highest office. We had both been unsuccessful. The unfortunate have usually some sympathy for each other. For myself, I claim no merit for the cheerful acquiescence which I was excluded from the house. I have believed, that the decision by the constituted authorities, in favor of others, has been founded upon a conviction of the superiority of their pretensions. It has been my habit, when an election is once decided, to forget, as soon as possible, all the irritating circumstances which attended the preceding canvass. If one be successful, he should be content with his success. If he has lost it, railing will do no good. I never gave Gen. Jackson nor his friends any reason to believe that I would, in any contingency, support him. He had, as I thought, no public claim, and I will now add, no personal claims, if these ought to be ever considered, to my support. No one, therefore, ought to have been disappointed or chagrined, that I did not vote for him. No more than I was neither surprised nor disappointed, that he did not, on a more recent occasion, feel it to be his duty to vote for me. After commenting upon a particular phrase, used in my letter to Judge Brooke, a calm reconsideration of which, will, I think, satisfy any person, that it was not employed in an offensive sense, if, indeed, it have an offensive sense, the General, in his letter to Mr. Swartwout, proceeds to remark: "No one beheld me seeking, through art or management, to entice any representative in Congress, from a conscientious responsibility to his own, or the wishes of his constituents. No midnight taper burnt by me; no secret conclaves were held, nor cabals entered into, to persuade any one to a violation of pledges given, or of instructions received. By me, no plans were concerted, to impair the pure principles of our republican institutions, nor to prostrate that fundamental maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will. On the contrary, having never in any manner, before the people or Congress, interfered in the slightest degree with the question, my conscience stands void of offence, and will go quietly with me, regardless of the insinuations of those, who, through management, may seek an influence not sanctioned by integrity and merit." I am not aware that this defence of himself was rendered necessary by any charges brought forward against the General. Certainly, I never made any such charges against him. I will not suppose, that in the passages cited, he intended to impute to me the misconduct which he describes; and yet, taking the whole context of his letter together, and coupling it with Mr. Kremer's address, it cannot be disguised, that others may suppose he intended it to refer to me. I am quite sure, that if he did, he could not have formed those unfavorable opinions of me upon any personal observation of my conduct, made by himself; for, a supposition that they were founded upon his own knowledge, would imply that my lodgings and my person had been subjected to a system of espionage wholly incompatible with the open, manly [illegible] he designed any insinuations against me, I must believe, that he made them upon the information of others, of whom I can only say, that they have deceived his credulity, and are entirely unworthy of all credit. I entered into no cabals; I held no secret conclaves; I enticed no man to violate pledges given, or instructions received. The members from Ohio, and from the other western states, with whom I voted, were all of them as competent as I was, to form an opinion on the pending election. The M'Arthurs and the Metcalfes, and the other gentlemen from the west, (some of whom have, if I have not, bravely "made an effort to repulse an invading foe,") are as incapable of dishonor, as any men breathing; as disinterested, as unambitious, as exclusively devoted to the best interests of their country. It was quite as likely that I should be influenced by them, as that I could controul their votes. Our object was not to impair but to preserve from all danger, the purity of our republican institutions. And how I prostrated the maxim which maintains the supremacy of the people's will, I am entirely at a loss to comprehend. The illusions of the General's imagination, deceive him. *The people* of the United States had never decided the election in his favor. If the people had *willed* his election, he would have been elected. It was because they had not *willed* his election, nor that of any other candidate, that the duty of making a choice devolved on the House of Representatives.

The General remarks: "Mr. Clay has never yet risked himself for his country. He has never sacrificed his repose, nor made an effort to repel an invading foe; *of course*, his conscience assured him it was altogether wrong in any other man to lead his countrymen to battle and victory." The logic of this conclusion is not very striking. Gen. Jackson fights better than he reasons. When have I failed to concur in awarding appropriate honors to those who, on the sea or on the land, have sustained the glory of our arms, if I could not always approve of the acts of some of them? It is true, that it has been my misfortune never to have repelled an invading foe, nor to have led my countrymen to victory. If I had, I should have left to those others to proclaim and appreciate the deed. The General's destiny and mine have led us in different directions. In the civil employments of my country, to which I have been confined, I regret that the little service which I have been able to render it, falls far short of my wishes. But, why this denunciation of those who have not repelled an invading foe, or led our armies to victory? At this very moment when he is inveighing against me an objection to the election to the Presidency, founded upon the exclusive military nature of his merits, does he not perceive that he is establishing its validity, by proscribing every man who has not successfully fought the public enemy? And that, by such a general proscription, and the requirement of successful military service as the only condition of civil preferment, the inevitable effect would be the ultimate establishment of a military government?

If the contents of the letter to Mr. Swartwout were such as justly to excite surprise, there were other circumstances not calculated to diminish it. Of all the citizens of the United States, that gentleman is one of the last to whom it was necessary to address a vindication of Gen. Jackson. He had given abundant evidence of his entire devotion to the cause of the General. He was here after the election, and was one of a committee who invited the General to a public dinner, proposed to be given to him in this place. My letter to Judge

Brooke was published in the papers of this city, on the 12th of February. The General's note, declining the invitation of Mr. Swartwout and others, was published on the 14th, in the National Journal. The probability therefore is, that he did not leave this city until after he had a full opportunity to receive, in a personal interview with the General, any verbal observations upon it which he might have thought proper to make. The letter to Mr. Swartwout bears date the 23d of February. If received by him in New-York, it must have reached him, in the ordinary course of the mail, on the 25th or 26th. Whether intended, or not, as a "private communication," and not for the "public eye," as alleged by him, there is much probability in believing that its publication in New-York, on the 4th March, was then made, like Mr. Kremer's address, with the view to its arrival in this city in time to affect my nomination to the Senate. In point of fact, it reached here the day before the Senate acted on that nomination.

Fellow-citizens, I am sensible that generally a public officer had better abstain from any vindication of his conduct, and leave it to the candor and justice of his countrymen, under all its attending circumstances. Such has been the course which I have heretofore prescribed to myself. This is the first, as I hope it may be the last, occasion of my thus appearing before you. The separation and the vehemence with which attacks upon my public conduct, will, I hope, be allowed, in this instance, to form an adequate apology. It has been upwards of twenty years since I first entered the public service. Nearly three fourths of that time, with some intermissions, I have represented the same district in Congress, with but little variation in its form. During that long period, you have beheld our country passing through scenes of peace and war, of prosperity and adversity, and of party divisions, local and general, often greatly exasperated against each other. I have been an actor in most of those scenes. Throughout the whole of them you have clung to me with an affectionate confidence, which has never been surpassed. I have found in your attachment, in every embarrassment in my public career, the greatest consolation, and the most encouraging support. I should regard the loss of it as one of the most afflicting public misfortunes which could befall me. That I have often misconceived your true interests, is highly probable. That I have ever sacrificed them to the object of personal aggrandizement I utterly deny. And for the purity of my motives, however in other respects I may be unworthy to approach the Throne of Grace and Mercy, I appeal to the justice of my God, with all the confidence which can flow from a consciousness of perfect rectitude.

Your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Washington, March 26, 1825.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.

The Ohio papers give accounts of one of the most severe and destructive hurricanes of which we have ever read. In the progress of its ravages, it entirely prostrated the town of Burlington, in Licking county. The Newark paper of the 26th says—"The inhabitants of Burlington were alarmed by a loud, rolling wind, and upon looking to the west, they discovered something like a dark, black cloud—and as it approached, the appearance of trees and limbs, flying in every direction in the air, was seen. They flew to their houses, and in a few seconds every thing was turned over; they could neither see nor hear; every house in the town was swept to the very ground; log houses were carried away to the very lowest logs, and stables and houses hurled in the air—and what is most astonishing, there were but three persons killed. To witness the scene, it would be supposed no person could have escaped—some were taken up and carried off some distance; others clung to whatever they could get hold of, and so violent was the wind, that a boy who ran to shut a door was thrown with such violence against an opposite wall that his brains were dashed out; another, standing in an orchard, was struck by a small limb, and his head actually cut in two. The scene of desolation which it has occasioned is most appalling; on farms of two and three hundred acres of land there is not a tree left standing; the woods are completely prostrated, and almost every animal in the neighborhood has been destroyed. Some of the trees which were uprooted, and carried a distance of two or three hundred yards, were *four feet thick*."

The Baron de Maltitz, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, whose marriage with Miss Mary Lee, of that city, recently took place, on asking leave of the Emperor to enter hymenial bands with this lady, (a courtesy usual with the diplomatic corps of that empire,) not only received his permission to do so, but, with it, a well lined purse of golden ducats, as a token of the Emperor's regard for him.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. J. Gales & Son: I do not know whether it is proper at my age and in my situation, to notice an anonymous publication; but a writer in your paper of the 6th instant, under the signature of "One of the People," having published an absolute falsehood in relation to my conduct, I owe it to myself to correct the malignant accusation. I have another reason for noticing this calumny, and then I have done with the publication. The remarks of "One of the People" seem to have been provoked by a piece published in the Western Carolinian, signed "A Native." I knew not the author of this piece, nor any thing about it: but as it appears to be the object of "One of the people" to produce unpleasant feelings between Mr. Macon and myself, I am unwilling that this object should be effected by a personal enemy of mine, when no such feelings were ever produced by either the public or private conduct of Mr. Macon or myself, during an acquaintance of more than forty years. Mr. Macon and myself served together as Colleagues in the Senate of the United States for seven years, and in all that time, as far as I know, not one unfriendly sentiment or expression interrupted the harmony of our intercourse; and I should very much regret that malice of my enemies, should cause a misunderstanding between us, which our own acts towards each other never occasioned. It is true, that whilst I was in Congress, I did not go to Mr. Macon to learn politicial lessons—I judged for myself, and acted according to the dictates of my best judgment. I was too well acquainted with the true interests of the western section of the state of North-Carolina, to vote against Internal Improvement or the construction of Western Roads.

It is alleged by "One of the people" that "during the whole time I was in the Senate, I was hunting out offices for myself or my friends." This is a base and malicious falsehood. Whilst I remained a member of the Senate, I nevr sought in any way, or would have accepted an office for myself. I was constantly opposed to the policy of giving appointments to members of Congress. I saw too plainly by what means they were commonly obtained. It is true, that I exerted my feeble efforts to obtain for citizens of North-Carolina their due proportion of the patronage of the general government; and it is also true that I uniformly voted in favor of Internal Improvement, and the construction of Western Roads. If these are political sins, I plead guilty; and the wretched author of the piece signed "One of the People" is welcome to make the most of this confession.

I shall not notice other parts of the publication signed "One of the People," inasmuch as I have been unexpectedly and reluctantly forced into this controversy. It is unfortunate for the State of North-Carolina, that a set of mongrel politicians have got among us, and some of them have crept into the Legislature, who are much more devoted to the interests of an adjoining State, than to that of our own. They have uniformly attempted to lessen the importance, and to undermine the independence of North Carolina, by opposing liberal measures and enlightened views; and they have hitherto been but too successful. To this faction, I have no doubt the writer under the signature of "One of the People," belongs. I have some consolation in the belief that he is not a Carolinian. His language relative to my conduct does not express the feelings of the people of North-Carolina towards me. I have been in pulic employment in the service of the State in various stations for the last thirty-nine years. Exclusive of the many appointments I received from the General Assembly, I was commissioned three different times by Governors Stone, Hawkins and Branch, on the subject of boundary between the State of North-Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee.—These appointments were conferred on me without my solicitation or knowledge. I had my share in all the transactions relative to Boundary, and our proceedings were approved of by the respective Governors, and unanimously ratified by the Legislature. And now after spending nearly forty years of my life in public service, the aspersions of "One of the People" contain the first attack upon my public conduct that ever came to my knowledge. I am unacquainted with the motives of this vile calumniator for thus commencing an unprovoked and unmanly attack upon me; but as the Editors of the Raleigh Register have published his remarks, I think that justice requires them to publish my reply.

M. STOKES,
of Wilkes.

Wilkesboro' May 22, 1825.

FROM THE NASHVILLE GAZETTE.

While Gen. Lafayette was at the country seat of Gen. Jackson, near Nashville, during his recent visit to the west, a friend privately requested Gen. Jackson to shew to Lafayette the pistols presented to him by Mr. Robinson. The request was complied with; Gen. Jackson, in silence, exhibited them to the guest. Lafayette instantly recognized them, and the sight of them seemed to call forth the old feelings of '77—'81: the tears started in his eyes, on taking one of the pistols in his hand, and raising both his hands he exclaimed "Oh my *Pistols; the pistols I presented to Gen. Washington;*" then turning to the Hero of New-Orleans, he placed the weapon in his hands, and grasping them and the pistols together with both his own, he added, '*how happy I am to see them in the hands of Gen. Jackson.*' Our narrator of this incident, closed its recital by observing, 'this exhibition was to me truly novel, and affecting to a degree inexpressible.'

COM. PORTER.

The Court of Inquiry lately assembled at Washington City, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Commodore Porter, respecting the Foxarda affair, has closed its examinations and made report to the Executive Department. The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to the Commodore, states that it is necessary that further proceedings should be had, in relation to the above affair, and that, in the course of a few days, charges will be preferred against him; that he will be arrested and a Court Martial summoned for his trial. In a letter to the Secretary, the Commodore reminds him, that he is ignorant of the opinion of the Court of Inquiry, and requests that it be laid before the public, in order that it may judge whether he is innocent or guilty of the charges alledged against him. In conclusion, he says:—"If the Court has pronounced me innocent, I am entitled to all the benefits of their opinion; if I am guilty, I am unworthy of holding my commission and wish no longer to disgrace it." To this no answer has been returned, and the probability is, that none will be, as some differences seem to exist on account of the late publication of his phamphlet justifying his conduct at Foxardo, &c. When the Court Martial shall have decided upon this affair, we may expect to see a newspaper war, as some prints have already decided upon the Commodore's innocence, while others as stoutly maintain the contrary. The *people* are seldom in the wrong, and whatever the merits of the case may be at last, will decide honestly and correctly.

Fayetteville Sentinel.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

We have hitherto purposely refrained from noticing the dinner to WILLIAM HULL, Esq. late brigadier general in the United States' army, because we hoped there was in this community sufficient good sense to have withheld any respectable portion of our citizens from participating in so imprudent and unjustifiable a measure. But the dinner having taking place, and been ushered before the public with the usual accompaniments of an address, a reply, and toasts, we are compelled to express, in sorrow, not in anger, our honest convictions of its impropriety.

General Bolivar visited the frigate United States, at Chorillos, February 22, Washington's birthday; and was saluted from that ship and the Peacock sloop of war; also from the Cambridge, British 74, and the Chilian squadron.

Great quantities of excellent wheat were expected at Rio Janeiro from the Cape of Good Hope.

The remains of the late Daniel D. Tompkins, esq. says the New Yok Gazette, were on Monday afternoon attended to the place of interment, by numerous relatives, friends, and an immense concourse of citizens. The corpse reached the city on board the steam boat Nautilus at about five o'clock. The flags of the forts and vessels were hoisted half mast, and minute guns were fired from them, and from the Revenue Cutter. The members of the Court of errors, now in session at the City Hall, and indeed all the official characters of the city, including the Mayor and Corporation, paid their last respects to the deceased, whose amiable character and public services will never be forgotten by a grateful people.

NEW-YORK MAY 25.

A Very extraordinary Natural Production.

A White Cat Skin, with a strongly marked representation of a human head, with all its prominent features, forehead, eyes, and nose, lips, chin, and the hair fashionably arranged, is now exhibiting at the corner of Nassau and Pine-streets.

Salisbury:

JULY 5, 1825.

We are authorized to announce *John Moore*, Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Samuel King, Esq. of Iredell county, is, we understand, a candidate to represent that district, composed of the counties of Iredell, Surry, Wilkes and Ashe, in the House of Representatives of the next Congress of the United States.

Gen. Bernard, Col. Shriver, Maj. Poussin, and Lieuts. Dutton and Trimble, the Engineers for surveying the route of the Great National Road from Washington City to New Orleans, will be in this place, in a few days, on their return from New Orleans to Washington City. It is expected by many, that they will be able to take a reconnoisance of the route west of the mountains this season; but it is not certain they will do so. We still entertain a confident hope and *belief*, that this (the *middle*) route will be selected for the location of the road.

North Carolina State Bank notes, as well as those of its branches, are quoted at 4½ per cent. discount in New York, on the 18th ult.; while the notes of the Cape Fear and Newbern banks are only 1 per cent. discount! What's that mean?

Cotton, upland, was at 23 to 27 cents, in New York, on the 18th ult.; Coffee, 16 to 19 cents; Flour, $3 75 to $5; Molasses, from 22 to 33 [illegible] gar, brown, from 7 to 12 cents per lb.; Teas, hyson, 1 10—imperial, 1 45. The above are wholesale prices.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"*GOLD.....fine, yellow, glittering GOLD.*"

Mr. Editor: I have lately read an essay on the North-Carolina gold mines, by Professor Olmsted of our University; and from my own observations, I am fully convinced that the information communicated by him is defective, in several particulars, which I deem unnecessary to point out at present—as I have been informed that it is the intention of the learned Professor again to visit the mines in the course of this summer, or next fall, when he can make the necessary corrections himself.

I have been informed that certain persons, residing in or near Salisbury, have purchased about 25,000 acres of land in the counties of Montgomery and Cabarrus; and, from certain experiments made on these lands, they contain some of the most valuable gold mines in North-Carolina. It is probable that Mr. Olmsted will also visit the mines on this large body of land. There is scarcely a doubt but these mines, if properly attended to, would yield annually as much (or more) virgin gold as the mines of South America. They have never been worked to advantage, and consequently their richness is not fully ascertained.

A. B.

June 25, 1825.

Testimony of Respect.—We have noticed in the New York papers, a general order of Gov. Clinton, requesting all the officers of Militia in the state, to wear crape on their left arms for the space of 30 days, in testimony of respect for the memory of *Daniel D. Tompkins*, late Vice President of the United States, and formerly Governor and commander in chief of the said state. This determination of Governor Clinton to honor and respect the memory of his former opponent for the chief magistracy of a great and powerful state, speaks as emphatically in commendation of the liberality and magnanimity of Clinton, as it does in confirmation of the distinguished patriotism and worth of the late Vice President.

MR. CALHOUN.

Wherever this distinguished statesman and incorruptible patriot takes his course, he is welcomed and honored by the *people*, as their peculiar friend and favorite. On a visit to the place of his nativity, Abbeville Court-House, a sumptuous dinner and splendid ball were given in compliment to him. Among the sentiments given at the dinner table, were these:

"General *Jackson*—The purity of his character and principles, acquires new lustre from the attacks of his enemies."

"Our distinguished Guest, the Vice President of the United States—His eminent talents have been exerted to promote the happiness and prosperity of the whole Union."

As soon as this toast was drank, Mr. Calhoun rose from his seat, and addressed the company in an eloquent and patriotic strain: after which he gave the following toast:

"The responsibility of public agents to the people—the basis of our system; let the foundation be preserved in solidity, and the noble superstructure will last forever."

On the 7th inst. the citizens of Augusta, Georgia, gave a dinner in honor of the Vice President. The following toast was given:

"Our distinguished guest, John C. Calhoun—We delight to honor those to whom honor is due."

Mr. Calhoun made a suitable acknowledgment, and gave,

"Georgia and South-Carolina—Identified, in all their interests, may they be united in sentiment and friendship."

A new Frigate, rated at 44 guns, was launched at the Navy Yard in Washington City, on the 17th ult. which was named by the President of the United States, the "Brandywine."

GEORGIA.

The Legislature of Georgia adjourned on the 11th ult. The land lottery act passed, in a form similar to a like act of the same Legislature a few years since, for the distribution of newly acquired lands.

Previous to the adjournment, resolutions were passed by the Legislature, expressing their conviction that Col. John Crowell, the United States' Indian Agent for the Creek Nation, is the author and instigator of all the disturbance among, and mischief done by, the Creek Indians; and requesting the President of the United States to remove the said Agent from office.—Whether the Legislature honestly believes Col. Crowell guilty of what they charge him with, or whether they are only solicitous to evince their partisan zeal for Gov. Troup, and involve themselves in the private quarrels which are known to have existed for some time between the Governor and Agent, we are not able to determine, in the absence of any impartial evidence. The resolutions passed, by a vote of 31 to 18 in the Senate, and 64 to 28 in the House.

Convention Question in Virginia, and in North Carolina.

The subject of a convention to reform the Constitution of Virginia, begins to excite general interest in all parts of that state. It will be recollected that, at the last session of their Legislature, a bill passed the House of Delegates to put the question to the People; but that in the Senate the measure was defeated. In consequence of this failure, the friends of Convention in Virginia are, at this time, making great efforts to give the subject another direction.—The object they now have in view, is first to assemble a meeting of the friends of Convention, [illegible] measures, and determine on ulterior operations.

It is well known that the Ex-Presidents, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, are friendly to a Convention; and the proposition for a meeting at Staunton, comes from Loudon county, the place of Mr. Munroe's residence; and it is highly probable that he will be sent as one of the delegates to that meeting.

The grounds on which a Convention is demanded in Virginia, are virtually the same as those heretofore urged in North-Carolina; and the opposition to the measure comes from the same quarter in both states—namely, from the persons living in small counties, those who hold and exercise more than their due proportion of power and privilege. But the present state of things in Virginia, as well as in our own state, cannot continue much longer. The age is too enlightened, the people understand their rights too well, much longer to submit to the government of the *few* over the *many*.

When we see the glorious spirit of Reform, scattering the mists of despotism and superstition in every quarter of the civilized world, can any one imagine that *here* alone we are to remain stationary? No. The public mind is every day becoming more enlightened, with reference to the science of government; and reason teaches us, that this illumination will work to its end.

Owing to a particular event, the *question* has been permitted, for twelve months past, to slumber in North-Carolina. But the *friends* of Convention have not been slumbering; they have not given over the question—nor, indeed, have they desponded in the least of its ultimate success: they know their rights too well, and see their way too clearly, to think of abandoning their glorious object. Already we hear, from every quarter, the rustling of the spirit that only rested on its wings for a short season.—Already the people begin to send round the question, "Is it not time to resume the good work of reform?" It certainly is time to renew the question, and to move in it to a final result. There is no other question that now stands in the way, or that can distract the public mind. The agitation of the late contest, ceases to operate: those who disagreed as to the Presidency, should endeavor to harmonize their differences: as republicans, they had a right to differ—as good republicans, they should now come forward and act together in the cause of true principle and equal rights. That they will do so, we heartily believe, and firmly hope: and that the time of action will not be much longer delayed, is apparent from the signs that every where begin to show themselves.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Editor: The doctrine that all power resides in, and emanates from, the people, is so clear and evident to every intelligent American Citizen, that, on a slight examination of the subject, it would appear unnecessary further to illustrate and enforce this great and universal truth. But the fact being known that certain persons among us, whose means of information would seem to enable them fully to understand this great republican doctrine, have put all their cunning into requisition, and are endeavouring to impose upon the ignorant and unwary, the opinion that the people do not possess the sovereign power; and that their public servants are not bound to regard their known and declared will! For this reason, it behoves every patriotic citizen to be on the alert, and expose, with indignation, sentiments which are at open war with reason and common sense, and which are well calculated to undermine the very foundation of liberty. As extraordinary and anti-republican as this doctrine may appear, the fact of its

being believed by any person possessed of common information and common sense, is still more extraordinary. But, whenever any great political maxim is denied—particularly when the feelings of the people are excited, and when the disappointed use every exertion to accomplish an object, it may be fairly inferred that it is their intention to deceive.

In adverting to the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives, it is painful to every patriotic and candid man, to reflect on the votes given by a large majority of the representatives from North Carolina. And it is equally painful to observe the sophistry used to blind the people so as to get them to acquiesce in that usurpation, and unjust and iniquitous proceeding. I am not contending for any particular presidential candidate; it is not my present purpose to expatiate upon the merits of John Quincy Adams or Andrew Jackson; it is for the rights of the people—that portion of people who have been cheated out of their rights, in one of the most momentous questions that can be submitted for the decision of a free people. There can be no good apology offered for thus knowingly and wantonly trampling under foot the sentiments of the people. Before the question came before the House of Representatives, the Electoral votes were counted out in the presence of all the Representatives. They then knew that North Carolina was for Andrew Jackson, as every electoral vote had been given to him. There was, then, no possibility of being mistaken as to the wishes of their constituents. Notwithstanding these facts, the vote of North Carolina was given to a man whom the people never had the most remote idea of supporting for the dignified office of President. If our representatives had voted for any other candidate, contrary to the known will of their constituents, the same principle would have been established, —the principle that a delegated agent is not bound to pursue his instructions. Whenever we tamely submit to such management, and can swallow such abominable doctrine, the glimmerings of an *aristocracy* will soon appear; *monarchy* may be anticipated, and a long farewell given to the very name of liberty. To the enlightened historian, it is well known that the liberties of a country have seldom been suddenly usurped; this could not be well effected. It has been done by slow degrees, commencing something like the caucus managers; and before the people entertained many fears or apprehensions, their liberties were irretrievably gone. Let us then profit by experience of other nations. Let us endeavor to avoid the rock upon which they have been wreck'd.

GERMANICUS.

June 23d, 1825.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, at New-York, of the ship James Cropper, London papers to the 14th and Liverpool to the 16th of May have been received.

By a speech in the Chamber of Deputies from M. Villele, "it appears" says the Courier, "that so long as Spain shall refuse to recognize the Independence of her former colonies, so long will France abstain from doing so.

In reference to recognizing the independence of South America, M. Villele said, "Should we have imitated the example of England? [profound silence.] Should we like England, have recognized the independence of the Spanish Colonies? I demand of the Speaker, if France is in the same position.* * * France that only entered into this commerce within these few years, and it does not exceed thirty millions of import and sixteen millions of exports. You see that there is a great difference between these two positions. With respect to moral considerations, with respect to principles, a Bourbon reigns over Spain. Spain has, by a *glorious* expedition, secured the reign of that king. Would it be moral, would it be conformable to the principles which we respect, to recognize, in spite of Spain, and contrary to the protestation of her government, the independent existence of these colonies.

The Corn Bill passed, in the (English) House of Commons, on the 13th May. The House, on motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, granted, at the same time, 2000*l.* to Mr. McAdam.

The Greeks continue to be successful. Ten thousand troops landed at Modon on the 27th April. The official despatch announces that 300 of the Egyptians were slain, or taken prisoners, and the whole army routed.

The Catholic Bill was under discussion in the House of Lords on the 13th. Numerous petitions for *pro and con* were presented on the occasion. No question on the subject was taken.

A dinner was given to the Duke of Wellington on the 13th May by a number of noblemen and gentlemen connected with the commerce of the metropolis, on the occasion of presenting to him a magnificent vase as a testimony of gratitude for the advantage obtained at the battle of Waterloo.

"We understand," says the Globe of the 14th, "that Parliament will not be dissolved this year. It will be remembered that the present cabinet is formed upon principles of strict neutrality upon the Catolic question." This paper adds, that the friends of religious liberty in the cabinet would not submit to such a measure.

The recent embassy from the Burmese to the Chinese Emperor had excited considerable attention at Canton.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 16.

In the early part of the week some speculative purchases made in Cotton, particularly in Bowed and Brazil, but upon the whole, the market has since been extremely languid, and the prices of last week are barely supported. Of the East India and Demerara Cotton, brought forward by auction yesterday, a few lots only were sold, the holders declining to accept the prices offered for the remainder. Alabama, 17 to 19¾d, Orleans, 17¾ to 21¼.

FROM THE GEORGIA PATRIOT.

Since the present Governor's unpopularity has become so apparent, several Caucuses, we understand, have been held by the Radicals, for the purpose, it is conjectured, of withdrawing his name, and fixing upon some other candidate to run against Gen. Clark. His Excellency probably had reference to this subject in the close of his late Message, when he says, "a certain person occupying a certain station, is ready to retire," &c.

Darien Bank.—The Legislature of Georgia at its session, resolved, that the Treasurer shall receive and pay out the notes of the Darien Bank, "in the same proportion with other bills;" and the steam boat company were about to pay to the state 60,000 dollars in such notes.

The Rev. JOHN SUMMERFIELD, the great Methodist preacher, died in New York on the 13th inst. in the 27th year of his age, and in the 8th year of his Ministry.

BUNKER'S HILL MONUMENT.

BOSTON, JUNE 16.

Strangers are pouring into our city from every quarter, both by land and water. Thousands will be present to witness the interesting ceremonies which take place tomorrow, when Gen. *La Fayette* will assist in laying the corner stone of the Bunker's Hill Monument. Our public and private boarding houses are already filled to overflowing—and we doubt that many will find a place to rest their weary frames.

We have had the pleasure to announce that Colonel James Clark, of Lebanon, Conn. who commanded a company in the hotest of the battle of Bunker Hill, and whom we lately mentioned as being on his way hither, has arrived in town. He is at the advanced age of 95, and is in excellent health and spirits.

The Keene Sentinel states that many of the old soldiers in that vicinity, who took part in the Battle, will be present at the celebration on the 17th. One of them belonging to Sullivan has now the same coat he wore in the battle, and which has in it no less than *nine bullet holes!*

The Dinner Tent erected on Bunker's Hill is 400 feet long and 100 feet wide. There are twelve tables running lengthwise, and in the centre there is a platform, 100 by 50 feet, for the invited guests, besides a gallery for the band. The Tent covers 38,400 square feet—attached to it are three spacious kitchens, and a crockery and glass ware store!

Commercial Gazette

The Supreme Court of North Carolina commenced its summer session in Raleigh, on *Monday*, the 20th ult.

Crowing Robbins.—It is stated in the Taunton (Mass.) paper, that a species of crowing robbins have made their appearance, in the neighborhood of that town, this season. The sound is similar to the crowing of a domestic cock, and is considerably louder than the ordinary chirping of a robbin. In every other respect they resemble the common robbin.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 23.

Cotton, 20 a 21½ cents. Bacon 6½ a 7½. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 18 a 21. Corn, 65 a 70. Flour, 4½ a 5. Iron, 6 Molasses, 37½ a 40. Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20. Sugar, common to prime, 9 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 80 a 90; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. *Observer.*

CHARLESTON PRICES, June 20.

Cotton, S. Island, 60 to 87½, stained do. 35 to 45; Maine and Santee, 55 to 65; short staple, 23 a 29 cts.; Whiskey 27 a 28; Bacon, 6½ a 7; Hams, 8½ a 9½; Lard, 8 a 9; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 26 a 28; Coffee, Prime Green, 19 a 19½ Inf. to good, 16 a 18.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 3 a 3½ per cent dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 3½ a 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1½ per cent. dis. Darien Bank Notes 5 a 7 per cent. dis.

Cottons—Holders, generally, continue firm, in the expectation of obtaining the prices of last week; but purchasers are not willing to meet them in their demand. We have, therefore, but few transactions to record Some sales of very prime Uplands have been made at 29 1-2 cents; and a few inferior as low as 23 a 24. Very little doing in either Sea Islands or Santees, and we continue our last week's quotations. *Courier.*

Married.

In Concord, on the 23d ult. by J. L. Beard, Esq. Mr. William Brown, merchant, of that place, to Miss Mary Magdalene Klutts, daughter of George Klutts, Esq. of the same place.

Died,

In Burke county, on the 6th instant, Mrs. *Mary Carson*, wife of Col. John Carson of the Pleasant Garden, in her 53rd year. Her disease was rapid, proceeding from a small pustule rising between the shoulders, at first supposed to be the bite of an insect, but in its progress shewing itself to be what is commonly termed the *Rose*, or St. Anthony's fire; under which she sunk, the 10th day after its first appearance. The indications of the mortality of her disease, were sudden, yet by her not unprovided for. The best eulogium on the meritorious dead is silence. To speak tenderly, or to tread lightly, on the ashes of those who have gone before us, and made their awful transit, is not less the impulse of our natures than the dictate of decency and benevolence. But the lives and conversation of the pious and the good, are perpetuated not as a mere obsequies or ritual, due only to their memory; but as instruction to the living, speaking by example from the tomb. To shroud the wicked in that praise which alone belongs to the memory of the good, is a solemn and deliberate wound inflicted on the claims of truth. The best lines is a female's elegy, are those which proclaim her to have been pious. It does not require the sanction of a great name to convince that want of piety in a man is intolerable, in a woman monstrous.

The subject of this slight memorial affords, in contemplating her life for many years past, to all who knew her, the utmost consolation. Her mind having a devotional cast, had long been confirmed in the principles and practice of religion. Her youngest daughter, in the prime of life and exuberance of its enjoyments, sunk into the grave a few months preceding her. The death of persons very dear to her, in the language of Doctor Young, "seems to have stood like centinels on her way, and kindly pointed to her journey's end." Born and raised near Staunton, in Augusta county, Virginia, she was accomplished in those personal endowments which are considered as the ornament of her sex. In her manner, unobtrusive, modest, and extremely unassuming. Her religion, unostentatious and sincere, was accompanied with the fulfilment of all those moral duties which beautify and follow in its train. A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, how very highly her society and example were appreciated, will be testified by all who were associated with her in church communion. The loss of a friend and companion, while journeying through a wilderness; whose counsel cheers and whose example fortifies, is one for which the mind is not easily consoled. It is thus with many who stood in various relations to this inestimable woman. There are those who will need her charity, heretofore bestowed almost without their knowing how. Her well known seat in the little chapel built in a sequestered place near her residence, and mostly at her own expense, now vacant and unoccupied by her forever, will be pointed to with many a mournful heart. It will be a long time ere one whose image so deeply impressed on the affections of her family, her relatives and friends, will cease to be thought of without those emotions of sorrow which no resolution can repress, and sympathy alone can sooth. [COMMUNICATED.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Engaged, the other day, in some mathematical diversions, the following theorem occured to me, which I do not recollect to have seen in any mathematical treatise. I have proposed it for solution to our Salisbury Mathematicians:

The square of the side of an equilateral triangle, inscribed in a circle, is equal to three times the square of a radius of the circle. NOV-ANGLUS.

We are requested to publish the following notice:

☞ The citizens of Salisbury, and its vicinity, are requested to attend at the court-house, on Saturday, the 9th of July, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the ringing of the bell, to take into consideration the subject of erecting a Presbyterian Church in said town. It is hoped the meeting will be numerously attended.

June 23d.

"Frown indignantly upon the first dawning of any effort to alienate one portion of the Union from the other." WASHINGTON.

The committee appointed in the Georgia Legislature, on that part of Gov. Troup's message relative to an imagined interferance on the part of the general government with the internal concerns of Georgia, hold the following language in their preamble to some resolutions on the subject:

"The committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the disposition which has so often latterly unhappily evinced itself in the different branches of the General Government to controul the domestic affairs, and to intermeddle with and to endanger the peace, the repose and union of the Southern States, after deliberating on this subject with the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret, have to proclaim, that the hour is come, or rapidly approaching, when the states, from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana, must confederate, and as one man say to the Union—We will no longer submit our retained right to the snivelling insinuations of bad men on the floor of Congress—our constitutional rights to the dark and strained constructions of designing men upon judicial benches; that we protest the doctrine and disclaim the principle of unlimited submission to the General Government."

Now we should view such language as *alarming*, did we not know that it proceeded from the wild imaginings of party zealots, more intent upon seconding the disorganizing views of their executive magistrate, than legislating for the benefit of their constituents, and for the honor and perpetuity of our republican institutions. The legislature of Georgia certainly cannot be so regardless of the sacred bequest of the Father of our country, as to encourage a *dissolution of the Union*, because an individual member of the general government, (and that individual one whose policy never has been, and we pray never may be, viewed by government as orthodox) should merely *offer* a resolution which contemplates a course of policy which would operate to the disadvantage of the southern interest: And yet the Georgia Governor, and his committee, boldly avow their readiness to dissolve the Union! We feel consoled, however, with the belief that the *people* of Georgia are possessed of patriotism and virtue enough to frown upon and discountenance the disorganizing views of their Executive, and his partizans.

We feel safe in pledging ourselves, that Congress will never adopt the unjust and dangerous policy recommended by Mr. King. They have too tender a regard for the rights of the people, and the tranquility of the Republic, to do so. It is wrong, then, to charge the *government* with a policy which only has its existence in the imaginations of some few of its most unpopular members.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

July 1.

Classical School,

IN HILLSBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Rev. WILLIAM HOOPER, respectfully informs the public, that he has associated himself with Mr. JOHN RODGERS, who has been for several years Principal of the Hillsboro' Academy, in the future conduct of this Institution.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Trustees to the joint care of the Hillsborough Academy, announce to Parents and Guardians, that they will exert themselves to make thorough scholars of those who may be committed to their care. The School will be conducted on the plan of the most approved Classical Schools in our country, of which the subscribers have taken pains to obtain particular information. Youth will be prepared for the Sophomore Class in the University. The School will be divided into four or five Classes, and none will be admitted by those who become members of one of the regular classes; this school being intended for those whose objects is to obtain a complete and liberal education.

Tuition, Thirty Dollars per annum, or Fifteen per season, to be paid always in advance. Board may be had at Ten Dollars per month. The exercises of the ensuing session will commence on the first Monday in July. t67

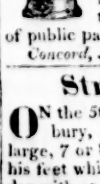
JOHN RODGERS,
June 15th. WILLIAM HOOPER.

Beware of Swindlers!

ON the 29th of January last, my black woman named PEGGY, was enticed away from me, by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Munroe, Joseph Orston and others; was harbored and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orston, who goes in the capacity of a pedlar. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar, and very free spoken. She sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagin, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by telling who has raised her, and of leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed that she is sold, or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber, living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazier, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty-five dollars; and if the said Orston and Peggy be found together, and apprehended, so that the villains can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars. S. W. KEARSAY.

June 17. t67

Dr. Kiah Pryse Harris



HAVING located himself in the town of Concord, tenders his professional services to the town and its vicinity; and he hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

Concord, June 24, 1825. 2t65

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 5th inst. from the subscriber in Salisbury, a chesnut colored *Horse*, tolerably large, 7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye, all of his feet white, and is branded on the left shoulder with an S, and something else not recollected. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber in Salisbury, or give information where he can be found, shall be well recompensed for his trouble and expenses.

STEPHEN COWAN.

Salisbury, May 20, 1825. t66

Greensboro' Academy.

THE summer session of the Greensboro' Academy will commence on the 5th day of July, and end with the first week in December. In this institution are taught all the branches of education which are usually taught in similar institutions in our country—but with what success, must be left to the testimony of those who have sent. As the public have not had time to become acquainted with the character and advantages of this Academy, I will take the liberty to state, that the situation is very healthy and pleasant, and the expenses are as moderate as at any similar institution in our country. The price of tuition in the classical and scientific department, is 10 dollars per session; and in the English department, from 5 dollars to 9 dollars per session. each student is required to pay 50 cents for contingent expenses. The price of board in the village does not exceed 8 dollars per month, and may be obtained in the neighborhood, within 1 or 1½ miles of the Academy, at 5 or 6 dollars per month—lodging, washing, firewood and candles, included. I have engaged Mr. Abner W. Gay as an assistant, who does the principal part of the teaching, and who is well qualified for the business, both by experience and by his accurate knowledge of the branches which he teaches; but I consider myself responsible for the manner in which both the institution and government of the institution are conducted. E. W. CARRUTHERS.

Greensboro', Guilford county, N. C. June 20th, 1825. t65

For Sale

MY House and Lot in the town of Statesville, on the north-east corner, next the Court-House, with bearing trees of different kinds, apple, pear, and plumb; it is the best lot in town. Likewise, I offer for sale several other Lots, in different parts of the town, with two good orchards of apple, pear and peach trees. Likewise, one thousand acres of Land, in different parts of the county.

I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to move out of town.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

June 13, 1825.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in Iredell county, about 3 miles below Sherrills Ford, at the Catawba, on the 15 inst. a negro fellow by the name of *Peter*; about 6 feet high, spare made, has lost the sight of one of his eyes, (which one not recollected) and a white speck in the pupil of it shows very plain; he is about 35 or 40 years of age; is a rough carpenter, and makes coarse shoes: he will try to make his way to Pennsylvania, in order to gain his freedom. *Ten dollars* reward will be given to any person who will take him up, secure him, and give me information, directed to Fallstown post-office, Iredell county, N. C. so that I get him, and all charges paid. JAMES S. BYERS.

June 19, 1825. 4t67

To whosoever it may concern.

ALL persons are forwarned trading for a note of hand executed by me to Burwell P. Johnston, for the sum of Seventy dollars, dated about the 26th of February last, attested by Peter Clemmons, and purporting to be payable one day after date, as I am determined not to pay said note, or any part thereof, it having been obtained from me fraudulently, and without value received. GEORGE HADEN.

Davidson county, June 9th, 1825. 3t65

Notice.

THE mercantile concern heretofore carried on in Morganton, under the firm of Erwin, Sudderth & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate settlement to A. H. Erwin or John Sudderth, in Morganton, or their accounts and notes may be found in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. H. ERWIN,
JNO. SUDDERTH,
J. ERWIN.

June 4, 1825. 6t67

An Apprentice

TO the *Coach-Making* business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to SAM'L. LANDER.

Coach and Gig Maker.

May 9, 1825. 3t7

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
9th May, 1825.

PROPOSALS will be received at the General Post Office, until the 1st day of August next, for transporting in two horse stages once a week, the mail which now passes on horseback, between Salem, N. C. and Knoxville, Ten. to go by Huntsville, Wilkesborough, Ashe courthouse, N. C. and Jonesborough, Greenville, and Dandridge, Tenn. 6t66

Persons desirous to contract, will make separate proposals for limiting the service to Blountsville, and to Rogersville, in case the Postmaster General should determine to make either of those places the terminating point of the route

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Hosea Redman vs. Wesley Keaton: Original attachment, returned, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this cause resides beyond the bounds of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. James H. Houston vs. Robert Westmoreland: Original attachment, returned levied, &c. It is ordered by the court, to whose satisfaction it appears, that the defendant has removed beyond the bounds of this state, that the said defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, Cl'k.

The Muse.

ON THE USE OF MONEY.

Go—lavish wealth!—profusely spent,
How *little good* it leaves *behind;*
For, like the torrent, where it went,
Nought but its ravages you find.

Go—hoard it!—be a *moni'd fool,*
Heap gold with never ceasing care:—
Your coffers are a stagnant pool,
And nought but foulest weeds grow there.

But his example wise I deem,
Who *justly gets* and *sagely spends;*
Who, like an *ever running stream,*
Spreads *fruitfulness,* yet *never ends.*

FRIENDSHIP.

BY THE RIGHT HON. R. FITZPATRICK.

The Star, whose radiant beams adorn
With vivid light the rising morn,
The season chang'd, with *milder ray,*
Cheers the calm hour of parting day.

So Friendship, of the generous breast
The earliest, and the latest guest,
In youthful prime with ardor glows,
And sweetens life's serener close.

THE DANDY AND HIS TAILOR.

Methinks they are both tightly brac'd
In life's disagreeables—ah, honey!
The one has *long stays* for his waist—
The other *long stays* for his money.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

TEA.

"The Chinese infuse their tea in boiling water as we do; and it is said, that when they have drawn off the proper quantity, they prepare the leaves with sugar, oil and vinegar, for an evening sallad! The Japanese reduce their tea to a fine powder, which they [illegible] with warm water until it has acquired the consistence of their soup; this makes the tea of a more rough, earthy, and disagreeable taste. Their manner of serving it is curious; they place before the company the tea equipage, and a box in which a quantity of finely powdered tea is contained; the cups are then filled with warm water, and taking as much powder as will lay on the point of a knife, they throw it into such of the cups, and stir it till the liquor begins to foam; it is then presented to the company, who sip it while it is warm: this custom also prevails in some parts of China. Tea does not appear to have been introduced into Europe until the year 1606, when the Dutch imported a quantity, for which they exchanged dried sage with the Chinese, who were very fond of it, and called it the wonderful European herb, attributing to it numerous virtues; the rate of barter was four pounds of tea for one pound of sage.

"EASIER COAXED THAN DRIVEN."

There is no saying of more general truth in its application to all classes of human beings. A terrible scold never gets along half so well, as a mild and steady governor does. You will hear some from sun rise to sun set eternally scolding, calling hard names, threatning, and finding fault, with their workmen, or children, or servants—you will see others banging one one way, and another another way, ruling by mere dint of bodily prowess; and in both cases, with scarcely an exception, you will find those persons badly served, badly obeyed, and hated and despised by the objects of their violence. From this picture do you look to that of the mild and gentle, but positive and authoritative master, who [illegible] dignity, who rebukes with judgment, and praises with discretion, and you will be astonished at the difference in the success of the two. It is true those of the first class always allege that they have the worst person in the world to deal with—but it is equally true that they are entirely mistaken, and that the evil all lies in their mistaken notions of management. I am satisfied that a great many well meaning people fall into this mistake, and what is not the least misfortune the error is contagious—Scolding Mothers, are apt to have scolding daughters, et cetera, et cetera—and nothing shocks me more than to hear the sweet lips of a pretty blushing girl polluted with scolding. It's a vile habit—none but a silent, disinterested hearer, can tell how very vile.

o. o.

A little boy found in a field in this neighborhood a copper coin about the circumference of a dollar. It is very much defaced, but it contains enough to convince us that it was designed to commemorate the battle of Culloden, April 16, 1745, in which the army under the Duke of Cumberland defeated the Pretender. The oldest persons in the neighborhood do not recollect of ever seeing any of the kind.

Georgia Missionary.

HAPPINESS.

There is almost an infinite variety of ways and means devised by the good people of the world to make themselves happy. Some get married and some divorced—all for the pure sake of peace and comfort. Some get into office, and others go out of office, for the same reason; some labour hard, and long, and are careful, and troubled about many things; why? because, they cannot be happy without all this—others lounge about all day, and sing, and fly from care, and hate work, to gratify the same propensity. Some think good dinners and good wine the sum of happiness—others indulge themselves in storing away the money these would cost. And so through all the would, scarcely two individuals seek for happiness in the same things precisely—and scarcely one appears to know, that, after all, it consists, and is to be found, only, in a contented mind, and that *there* it always is.

—

Charles the Fifth used to say, that "the clemency of a prince is like the heat of the sun which hardens *dirt*, while it softens *wax*."

Our passions are like convulsive fits, which, though they make us stronger for a moment, yet leave us much weaker afterwards.

Cowards are like sorry horses; they have just mettle enough to be mischievous.

The real use of talking is almost lost to the world, by the excessive custom of lying.

Settle your disputes yourselves, if you would make an end of them—would you prolong them, call in lawyers.

He who jests upon the deformities of nature, upbraids the God of nature.

—

A celebrated Quaker of Philadelphia, on visiting a lady of rank, whom he found six months after the death of her husband, sitting on a sofa covered with black cloth, and in all the dignity of woe, approached her with great solemnity, and gently taking her by the hand, thus accosted her: "So, friend, I see that thou hast not yet *forgiven* God Almighty." This seasonable reproof had such an effect upon the person to whom it was addressed, that she immediately had all the trappings of grief removed, went about her necessary business and avocations, and soon after took another husband. *Delaware Watchman.*

—

FROM THE ALBANY (N. Y.) ADVERTISER.

The editor of the Worcester Ægis acknowledges with great gratitude, the receipt of a splendid slice of wedding cake, as his FEE for the insertion of the marriage of the Rev. Rufus A. Putnam to Miss Frances H. Porter. Good times for printers in Worcester! Twas formerly the custom here, as we are informed, to send the printers a pair of gloves, for inserting a marriage; but now-a-days, we have neither gloves or wedding cake, nor do we often receive even a smile from the bride. Heigh-ho!

[Neither are the new-married folks one fig cleverer to the printer in Salisbury, than in Albany. We get neither kisses nor cakes.]

—

A WORD IN SEASON

A respectable tradesman in Bath, England, has the following lines printed upon his shop bills:

"My books are so crammed,' and bad debts I've so many,
I'm resolved that in future I'll not trust a penny;
Giving credit to friends, often friendship endangers,
And I hope ne'er again to be cheated by strangers.

—

The following DIALOGUE took place between a man chasing his ox, and an old squaw, who was either foolish or devlish:

Halloo, there! stop that Ox!
I hant got no stopple, Sir!
Well, *head* him, then!
He's already headed, Sir!
Well! d——n it! *turn* him then!
He's right side out now, Sir!

—

A German literatus has discovered that the word in Hebrew which is commonly translated RIB, more properly signifies TONGUE; and consequently that Eve was taken out of Adam's tongue.

—

CURIOUS FACT.

Take a common thin wine glass, or a pane of glass, and hold it under water, (in a pail) with one hand, and plunge the other hand likewise in the pail with a pair of scissors, when you may easily cut the glass in almost any manner; both the glass and scissors must be entirely immersed.

REVELL & TEMPLETON,

TAILORS, SALISBURY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the *Tailoring Business* in a new Shop, built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cress' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different seasons, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Revell & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to any part of the United States: the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we boldly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, which are quite different to those of the last season; likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3, 1825. 61

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for *cash*, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some *Dry Goods;* also, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

Coach Making Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public at large, that they have commenced the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, next house north-east of the Jail; where they will be prepared to execute any Job in their line of business, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep, Pannel and Stick

Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

of as neat quality as any ever made in the place. Any kind of Carriages can be had by applying to the subscribers: and they hope by strict attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairs of any kind will be done in a neat and handsome style. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's humble servants,

WEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, June 9th, 1825. 62

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 24th ult. two apprentice boys, by the names of Nathan Wade, and Charles Earnhardt; the former was between 18 and 19 years of age; and the latter about 20 years: they were both learning the hatting business, and may probably attempt to get work. All persons are forbidden to trust either of them on my account, as I will not pay any debts of their contracting. About $40 worth of gold was missing from the subscriber's house after the above lads left; and should they attempt to trade it, the persons to whom they give it, will please give information.

JOHN AREA.

June 6, 1825. 3t64p

New Leather and *Good* Shoes!

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate *Leather* from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me; and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825. pdtSept10

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of 500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)		is	$500
1 do.	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1 do.	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1 do.	$180 (do.)	is	180
1 do.	$130 (do.)	is	130
2 do.	$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2 do.	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2 do.	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3 do.	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2 do.	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3 do.	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1 do.	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10 do.	$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10 do.	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1 do.	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1 do.	$3 (do.)	is	3
20 do.	$3 (do.)	is	60
300 do.	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431 do.	$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 4t

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces.
Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.
Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.
Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.
Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.
Carboys.
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.
Confectioners' Show Bottles, & preserving do.
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.
Quart and half gallon bottles.
Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks.
Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles.
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.

With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT.

N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets, Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 54tf

☞ Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glass ware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do; druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,

Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

March 1, 1825. 59tf

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland, the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

3mt72 ROBT. SIMONTON, Clk.

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing-office.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity April Term, 1825. John Reid vs. Benjamin Sherwood and others. It appearing to the Court, that several of the defendants in this case, to wit: Jonas Leatherman and Martha his wife, Ezekiel Clemmons and Phœbe his wife, Levi Reid, Richmond Reid, Thomas Reid, Polly Reid, Nancy Reid, and Geo. Reid, some of whom are minors, are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that unless the persons above named who are of full age appear by themselves, and the minors by Guardian, at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

6t69 SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

June 24th, 1825. Price adv. $2 25.

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825: sci. fa. Waugh and Finley, to the use of John Finley vs. the heirs of Alexander Brown, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, James Brown, William Brown, John Brown and Thomas Brown, heirs of A. Brown, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this state; it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the above defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Wilkes county, in the town of Wilkesboro', on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against them. 6t66

Test: ROBERT MARTIN, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Thomas Caple vs. Jesse Martin, original attachment, levied on one [illegible] saddle and some feathers. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Jesse Martin is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, that the defendant appear at our county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday of July next, there and then replevy, plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against, and the property so levied on condemned accordingly. Witness, Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1825. ISAAC CRATON, Clk.

Printers fee $3. 8t68

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chafin vs. Joseph Sater: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

3mt71 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825 Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russel vs. Marvil Suggs; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt68

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

Rev. Mr. Witherspoon's

REVIEW of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North-Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D. D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina—for sale at the office of the Western Carolinian, price 25 cts.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.